

arrowheads which required two workmen. One held the stone in his left hand and placed a chisel-like instrument at the proper point. The second man struck the blow. Both sang during the operation. The blows were in the rhythm of the music, and a quick "rebounding" stroke was said to be essential to good success.¹ A "lad" in Michigan made arrowheads in imitation of Indian work, from flint, glass, and obsidian, with a piece of oak stick five inches long as a tool.² Sophus Müller³ says of modern attempts to imitate stone-implement making that an average workman can learn in fourteen days to make five hundred to eight hundred arrowheads per day, but that no one of the best workmen has been able to equal the fine chipping on the neolithic stone weapons, although many have made the small implements on the types of the old stone age.

131. How stone axes were used. After stone axes were made it required no little independent sense to use them for the desired result. A modern archaeologist "used a stone ax of gray flint, with an edge six and a half centimeters long, set in a handle after the prehistoric fashion, to cut sticks of green

fir, in
 order to test the ax. He
 held the stick upright and
 chopped
 into it notchwise until he
 could break it in two. He cut
 in two
 a stick eighteen centimeters
 in diameter in eighteen
 minutes.
 He struck fifteen hundred
 and seventy-eight cuts. At
 the four-
 teen hundred and eighty-fifth
 cut a piece flew from his ax.⁴

A
 modern investigator made a
 polished ax in eleven hours
 and forty-
 five minutes. He cut down an
 oak tree 0.73 meter in
 circumfer-
 ence, with twenty-two
 hundred blows of the ax, in an
 hour and
 thirteen minutes.⁵ When
 primitive men desired to cut
 down a
 tree, fire was applied to it
 and the ax was used only to
 chop off
 the charred wood so that the
 fire would attack the wood
 again.

Canoes were hollowed out of
 tree trunks by the same
 process.

These processes are reported
 from different parts of the
 world
 remote from each other.⁶
 Without these auxiliary
 devices the stone

¹ *Smithson. Rep.*, 1885, Part II,
 743. 2

² *Scient. Amer.*, March 10, 1906.

³ *Vor Qldtid*, 169. *

⁴ *Aarb/ger f. Oldkyndighed*, 1891.

⁵ *DAnthropologie*, XIV, 417.

⁶ *JAI*, XXVIII, 296;
 • *Bur. Ethnol*, II, 205;
 Horn, *Mennesket i den*
forhistoriskt
Tid, 168.